

**Käeshoitavad mootoriga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni hindamiseks. Osa 10: Lööktrellid, piikvasarad ja perforaatorid (ISO 28927-10:2011)**

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 10: Percussive drills, hammers and breakers (ISO 28927-10:2011)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 28927-10:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 28927-10:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.05.2011 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 15.04.2011.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 28927-10:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 28927-10:2011.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.05.2011 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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English Version

Handheld portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of  
vibration emission - Part 10: Percussive drills, hammers and  
breakers (ISO 28927-10:2011)

Machines à moteur portatives - Méthodes d'essai pour  
l'évaluation de l'émission de vibrations - Partie 10:  
Marteaux à percussion, perforateurs et prise-béton (ISO  
28927-10:2011)

Handgehaltene motorbetriebene Maschinen -  
Messverfahren zur Ermittlung der Schwingungsemission -  
Teil 10: Bohrhämmer, Schlaghämmer und  
Aufbruchhämmer (ISO 28927-10:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 April 2011.

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 28927-10:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118 "Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 231 "Mechanical vibration and shock" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 28662-2:1994, EN 28662-3:1994, EN 28662-5:1994.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 28927-10:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 28927-10:2011 without any modification.

**Annex ZA**  
(informative)

**Relationship between this International Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC**

This International Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive excerpt ER 2.2.1.1 and associated EFTA regulations.

**WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.**

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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms, definitions and symbols .....	2
3.1 Terms and definitions .....	2
3.2 Symbols.....	3
4 Basic standards and vibration test codes .....	3
5 Description of the family of machines .....	3
6 Characterization of vibration.....	7
6.1 Direction of measurement .....	7
6.2 Location of measurements.....	7
6.3 Magnitude of vibration .....	11
6.4 Combination of vibration directions.....	12
7 Instrumentation requirements .....	12
7.1 General .....	12
7.2 Mounting of transducers .....	12
7.3 Frequency weighting filter.....	12
7.4 Integration time.....	12
7.5 Auxiliary equipment .....	13
7.6 Calibration .....	13
8 Testing and operating conditions of the machinery.....	13
8.1 General .....	13
8.2 Operating conditions .....	13
8.3 Other quantities to be specified.....	14
8.4 Attached equipment, workpiece and task.....	14
8.5 Operator .....	19
9 Measurement procedure and validity .....	19
9.1 Reported vibration values .....	19
9.2 Declaration and verification of the vibration emission value .....	19
10 Measurement report .....	20
Annex A (informative) Model test report for percussive drills, hammers and breakers .....	21
Annex B (normative) Determination of uncertainty .....	23
Annex C (normative) Design of steel ball absorber .....	26
Bibliography.....	27

## Introduction

This document is a type-C standard as stated in ISO 12100.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or -B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the requirements of this type-C standard.

The vibration test codes for portable hand-held machines given in ISO 28927 (all parts) are based on ISO 20643, which gives general specifications for the measurement of the vibration emission of hand-held and hand-guided machinery. ISO 28927 (all parts) specifies the operation of the machines under type-test conditions and other requirements for the performance of type tests. The structure/numbering of its clauses follows that of ISO 20643.

The basic principle for transducer positioning first introduced in the IEC 60745 series of European standards is followed, representing a deviation from ISO 20643 for reasons of consistency. The transducers are primarily positioned next to the hand in the area between the thumb and the index finger, where they give the least disturbance to the operator gripping the machine.

It has been found that vibrations generated by percussive machines vary considerably in typical use. For percussive machines, the impacting action is the dominating source of vibration and the variation in the result is affected by the quality of the working/inserted tool, the worked material and the skill of the operator.

The values obtained are type-test values intended to be representative of the average of the upper quartile of typical vibration magnitudes in real-world use of the machines. However, the actual magnitudes vary considerably from time to time and depend on many factors, including the operator, the task and the inserted tool or consumable. The state of maintenance of the machine itself might also be of importance. Under real working conditions the influences of the operator and process can be particularly important at low magnitudes. It is therefore not recommended that emission values below  $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$  be used for estimating the vibration magnitude under real working conditions. In such cases,  $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$  is the recommended vibration magnitude for estimating the machine vibration.

If accurate values for a specific work place are required, then measurements [according to ISO 5349 (all parts)] in that work situation could be necessary. Vibration values measured in real working conditions can be either higher or lower than the values obtained using this part of ISO 28927.

Higher vibration magnitudes can easily occur in real work situations, caused by the use of excessively worn or bent inserted tools.

The vibration test codes given in ISO 28927 (all parts) supersede those given in ISO 8662 (all parts), which has been replaced by the corresponding parts of ISO 28927 (see Foreword).

**NOTE** ISO 8662-11, *Hand-held portable power tools — Measurement of vibrations at the handle — Part 11: Fastener driving tools*, could be replaced by a future part of ISO 28927.

# Hand-held portable power tools — Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission —

## Part 10:

## Percussive drills, hammers and breakers

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 28927 specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held power driven percussive machines with and without rotary action [portable rock drills, plug hole drills, rotary hammers, breakers (e.g. pavement breakers, concrete breakers or road breakers), riveting hammers, chipping hammers, pick hammers or similar]. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of a machine fitted with an inserted tool bit.

This part of ISO 28927 is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means, intended for making holes in hard materials, such as rock and concrete. It is also applicable to breakers intended to work downwards to break hard materials (concrete, rock, pavement, asphalt, etc.) and for hammers intended to work in any direction to perform riveting or chiselling work. It is not applicable to impact drills with direct mechanical impact mechanisms. This part of ISO 28927 is not applicable to jack leg type rock drills and push feed rock drills, which are hand guided (the feed force is not applied by hand, but by an additional device).

It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine.

NOTE To avoid confusion with the terms “power tool” and “inserted tool”, “machine” is used hereinafter for the former.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2787, *Rotary and percussive pneumatic tools — Performance tests*

ISO 5349 (all parts), *Mechanical vibration — Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration*

ISO 5391:2003, *Pneumatic tools and machines — Vocabulary*

ISO 17066, *Hydraulic tools — Vocabulary*

ISO 20643:2005, *Mechanical vibration — Hand-held and hand-guided machinery — Principles for evaluation of vibration emission*

EN 12096, *Mechanical vibration — Declaration and verification of vibration emission values*